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Euphorbiaceæ Mexicanæ.

By C. F. Millspaugh, M.D.

The following is an enumeration of the Euphorbiaceæ collected in the states of Jalisco, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon by Mr. C. G. Pringle in 1888 :—

EUPHORBIEÆ.

Euphorbia umbellulata, Engelm. in litt., var. MAJOR, var. nov., Branches 5 to 17 cm. long; leaves 5 to 11 mm. long, 2 to 9 mm. wide; stipules triangular, hirsute; cymes 4 to 12 headed; the floral bracts verticillate on the pedicels and similar to the stipules; glands orbicular, cup-shaped, stipitate, deep red; capsules hirsute even in age. Dry slopes of the barranca, near Guadalajara, December 11. (2065).

Euphorbia villifera, Scheele, Linnæa, xxii. 153. Dry rocky places, Sierra Madre, near Monterey, June 28. (2067).

Euphorbia radioloides, Boiss., DC. Prod. Pars xv. p. 45. This plant has the same characters as described for Seemann's No. 1522, but is larger. Dry slopes of the barranca, near Guadalajara, Dec. 11. (2066 in part).

Euphorbia radioloides, vide sup., var. RUBRA, var. nov. This plant is apparently the *E. radioloides (?)* of Watson, Contrib. xiv. 449. Plant 15 to 17 cm. high, of a deep red color throughout, villous with spreading hairs; appendages entire; capsules villous upon the keels; leaves oblong-lanceolate, 3 to 8 mm. long, 1 to 1½ mm. wide; seeds dark reddish-salmon color. (2066 in part, collected same place and date).

Euphorbia Guadalajarana, Watson, Contrib. xiv. Proc. Am. Acad. xxii., 449. Dry slopes of the barranca near Guadalajara, Dec. 11. (2064). The rediscovery of this beautiful species first collected by Dr. Edward Palmer in shaded ravines of the Rio Blanco, is especially interesting, as Mr. Pringle says: "I only secured four specimens; it must be very scarce in the region worked by me last fall."

Euphorbia subreniforme, Watson, Contrib. xiii; Proc. Am. Acad. xxi. 439. Moist banks near Guadalajara, Oct. 30. (2063). Previous finding of this species was at the Hacienda San Jose, state of Chihuahua, by Dr. Palmer and Mr. Frayles.

EUPHORBIA MONTEREYANA, spec. nov. § *Tithymalopsis.* Glabra; radice tenui elongata, caulibus virgatis striatis superned ichotomis; foliis petiolatis, inferiora sparsa, ovato-lanceolata vel nulla, superiora longa, anguste linearia, acuta, margine integri non revoluta; involucris solitariis in axillis supremis terminalibus dichotomialibusque, longe pedunculatis, breviter campanulatis, extus glabris; glandulis 5, transverse ovatis, concavis, viridis, appendice alba ovata integra; capsula glabra longe-pedicellata; semina depressa-punctata.

Scattered thinly through cool, shaded, mossy canons on northern slope of the Sierra Madre near Monterey, June 15. (2069.) Plant 25 to 35 cm. high, branches 10 to 18 cm. long, lower leaves when present 1 to 2 cm. long, 5 to 10 mm. wide, upper leaves 1½ to 8 cm. long, 1 to 5 mm. broad.

Euphorbia campestris, Cham. et Schl. Linn. 1830, p. 84, var. FOLIOSA, var. nov. Leaves very numerous above, oblanceolate mucronate attenuate at the base, sessile, 3 to 7 cm. long, 5 to 10 mm. broad, those at the bifurcation of the rays opposite, ovate, mucronulate, rays of umbel 5, 5½ to 6 cm. long, twice to thrice branching, no teeth between the horns of the glands. Wooded slopes of Sierra Madre near Monterey, June 23. (2068).

CROTONEÆ.

Croton ciliato-glandulosus, Ortega, Plant. rar. hort. matrit., dec. 4, p. 51. River gravel near Monterey, July 7. (1914.)

Croton monanthogynus, Michx., Flor. Bor. Am. ii. 215; (*Gynamblosis monanthogyna*, Torr. in Marcey's Rep. 295). This plant differs from the description in that it has a one-celled capsule splitting into four equal valves, four styles, and only one seed to each capsule. *C. monanthogynus* is often by abortion one-celled and one-seeded, but the specimens in this collection are constant as described. Fields, valley near Monterey, July 7. (1913).

ACALYPHEÆ.

Argyrothamnia serrata, Muell. Arg. l.c. 147. (*Aphora serrata*, Torr. Mex. Bound. Survey, 197.) Sierra Madre near Monterey, June 16. (2075).

Acalypha hederacea, Torr. l. c. 200. (*Acalypha hederacea, a* *genuina*, Muell, Arg. l. c. 885.) River gravel near Monterey, July 4. (1915).

HIPPOMANEÆ.

Stillingia Torreyana, Watson, Bot. Calif. ii. 72. Fields near San Miguel, State of Tamaulipas, July 30. (2071).

Stillingia Zelayensis, Muell. Arg. in Linn. xxxii. 87. ? Differs from the original description in the same features that Watson notes (Contrib. xiv. 451) in a specimen gathered by Dr. Edward Palmer on Rio Blanco, Jalisco, 1886. Hills near Monterèy, June 7. (2070).

Aster cordifolius, L. and Two New Varieties.

This, the most common and abundant *Aster* of our Eastern flora, blooming everywhere profusely during the months of September and October, like others of the genus, is subject to great variation. It exhibits, however, three distinct and dominant lines of development, each of which deserves recognition. If a characteristic specimen of the first variety named below were placed beside one of the typical form, the intermediate links that connect them being unknown, it would be accepted without hesitation as a good species, which, perhaps, it is. Even where found growing together, they are readily distinguished by the practised eye.

Aster cordifolius, L., (typical).—Leaves thin, membranaceous, strongly scabrous-pubescent, serratures mostly large, sharp-pointed and spreading; cauline ones round-cordate to cordate, on naked or barely-margined petioles; uppermost ovate; panicle ample; heads of flowers very numerous, variable in size, 2 to 3 lines high; rays light blue to deep violet; disk-florets yellowish or purple (as in some other species of the genus), both kinds often in the same head.

Aster cordifolius, L., var. LÆVIGATUS, new var.—Leaves thickish to coriaceous, pale green, often glaucous beneath, in texture and smoothness like those of *A. lævis*, but generally supplied with a very sparse, minute, somewhat roughish pubescence, serratures more or less appressed; cauline ones cordate to oblong-